

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

THE WISCONSIN ROSS CASE.

There comes a report from Florence, in this state, that there is a strong probability that Captain W. E. Dickinson, of Commonwealth, would soon find his son Willie, who was abducted several years ago and from whom no reliable information has been received. The history of the case is a very interesting one, and in brief is as follows:

Willie Dickinson disappeared November 1, 1881, having been abducted, as is supposed, by two men while on his way home from school. After his disappearance the family received letters from all parts of the country, telling the whereabouts of the child, but when the writers were locked up it was found they knew nothing. In March, 1882, a letter was received from Culpeper, Va., saying the boy was near there, and, though the hope was slight, Mrs. Dickinson went to Culpeper and found that Willie had been there in charge of a man named William Morris, who had, however, gone to Washington, D. C. Morris had come to the family from Culpeper, in November, 1881, and had been in the city since that time. Mrs. Dickinson, having heard of Morris' intention to come there, he went to the national capital, taking the boy with him. Morris, however, never found the boy, and the Dickinsons had drifted the boy to represent himself as Willie Dickinson was apparent. Shortly after Morris offered to return the boy for \$3,000, but nothing came of it, though the parents offered to raise the money and give it to the abductor. The mother once traced the boy to England and there offered \$500 for his return. The child is now about 12 years old.

In the effort to find his son, Captain Dickinson spent thousands of dollars. Every rumor concerning the whereabouts of the boy was investigated regardless of the time and money required to do the work. Of course, the reports about the boy being here or there proved to be false, and were made either for mercenary purposes or for mercenary motives, and consequently Captain Dickinson, in the intense eagerness to find his son, was not only needlessly put to the expenditure of thousands of dollars, but was led to indulge in hopes that were destined to be blasted.

In 1880 there was a convict in the state prison who claimed to have some knowledge of the abduction of Willie Dickinson, and who insisted that if he could gain his liberty he would use that knowledge to the effort to find the boy. Application was made by Captain Dickinson and several other persons for the release of the convict, that he might be the means of securing the lost child. The state board of supervision, exercising the power vested in them, granted the convict a month's extra time, with the understanding that he was to use his best efforts to put the father in communication with those who were engaged in the abduction of the boy. The convict put his liberty, and that was the last heard of him.

It is now stated that Captain Dickinson has been approached with a proposal for the return of the boy on payment of \$10,000, and with an agreement under oath that he will not prosecute any person implicated in the abduction. Very naturally Captain Dickinson and his wife still live in hope that their boy is still alive, and all the years that have gone by have not blasted the hope that some day he will be returned to them.

THE STRONGEST MAN WANTED.

We believe in discussing all tickets proposed this year very frankly and plainly. What we want is a ticket that can be elected. That is the first duty of the party and the first duty on every republican. If we have any man who is certain of being elected, or who would inspire the confidence that would bring success out of uncertainty, they should be chosen, whether they are now comparatively obscure or very prominent. Mr. Blaine should stand on his merits. If he is weak in any respect, if he cannot poll votes enough to be elected, he should not be nominated. The party has done well by him, given him his honor and glory and tried to elect him president. If he is not as strong as some one else, now his nomination should not be advised or made, and a man of success should be chosen. If Mr. Sherman is not strong at all points and is weak in necessary points, he should not be nominated. If he is strong in the necessary points he is the man. What is wanted is a republican president.

There are words of wisdom in that paragraph from the Des Moines Register but whether its suggestions shall be heeded when the convention meets, is not altogether certain. The sober sense which representative men should have, does not always abide with the great mass of delegates who compose a national convention. They are more or less under the influence of the thousands of clackers who go into a convention to do the enthusiastic part of the business. If the republican delegates at the coming convention shall go there with a fixed purpose to exercise good sense in the choice of a candidate, they will find a man who can be elected; but if they go there to make the walking ring and to be swayed by the ten thousand throats which will be used without modesty, they will not likely find a man who can carry the north.

The democrats are in an easy position so far as finding a candidate are concerned. They have only one man they can nominate. The republicans have several good and strong men, and the question is to get one of them. The man who runs on the republican ticket must be a man, who in his public record, is impervious to the attacks of the enemy. If he represents the right state, can silence the mad-mechanics of the opposition, and can unite the party, he will get the 201 electoral votes necessary to elect a president.

ident. Either New York, or Indiana and Connecticut, of the doubtful states, must be carried in order to win. Will the convention remain sober-minded long enough to set on the suggestions which these facts furnish?

OUR NORWEGIAN FRIENDS.

Some very interesting facts have been related from the study of the Scandinavian element in our population, by Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Minneapolis Tribune. He says that there are in the United States to-day, 1,800,000 Scandinavians; that is to say, every twentieth man in the country is either Swede, Norwegian or Dane. They constitute more than one-third of the population of Minnesota and Dakota; more than one-sixth of that of Wisconsin; Illinois has 60,000 Scandinavians; St. Paul, 30,000. It will not be many years before there will be more Scandinavians in America than in Europe. This emigration from the Scandinavian countries follows about the same course westward as that from the rural districts of New England. They are not looking attachment to native land; they do not leave it because of political oppression. Not many of the young men migrate to escape military service. As a people they like to own the land they live on. The motive of their emigration is the hope of bettering their condition. Of all immigrants who come here speaking a foreign language, the Scandinavians become most quickly Americanized, entering readily into the spirit of our institutions. They come from the early home of the English-speaking races, as Dr. Shaw remarks, to freedom and to reinforce the American stock. Most of them still cling to the forms of the Lutheran church. But there is an extremely vital and active religious element among them, which is one of the more evangelical and aggressive types of Christian life, and whose sympathies are naturally closer with our own Congregational spirit and forms of church life and Christian worship than with any other.

The tide of Scandinavian immigration has flowed more steadily toward Minnesota and Dakota during the past few years than toward Wisconsin. In 1885 there were 90,077 Scandinavians in this state, while the German population was 265,750, the Irish was but 36,371, and Great Britain, 32,731.

The women who are anxious to take a hand in politics do not like Justice Cassady's opinion regarding woman suffrage. But the opinion is nevertheless a sound one, and it is a sufficient potter to the women who want to use the ballot that they must get it without a defeat in any law. Any such a construction of the law as given by Brown-Winslow crowd, is a poor one on which to rest the right of suffrage. It is very plain on the face of the law that the legislature in 1885 did not intend to grant to women the right to vote at all municipal elections. The act may have been carelessly drawn, but that matters nothing. The intent of the legislature is plain, and it was only by a tricky interpretation of the law that Winslow's decision could be sustained. The only way in which women can receive the right to vote is by an amendment to the constitution. Let this be tried and if it should pass the legislature and receive the endorsement of the people at a submission it would be well, but it is not creditable for any judge to seek to grant the right of suffrage to any person through a defeat in a law.

It seems incomprehensible that any temperance organization, especially one composed of women, should demand the abolition of the internal revenue tax on beer and whiskey. Here is a fact of some figures worth remembering: The total tax derived from beer and whiskey since the internal-revenue system was established in September, 1862, to January 1, 1888, totals up \$1,400,000,000. On what subject of taxation could so much money have been collected with so little burden to tax-payers? The man who did not use other articles did not pay a cent of this tax. It would be interesting to know on what ground any portion of temperance people want free trade and whiskey.

SENATOR VEST OF MISSOURI, CHARGES THAT THE EDUCATIONAL BILL IS A REPUBLICAN SCHEME TO BREAK UP THE DEMOCRATIC SOUTH.

Senator Vest of Missouri, charges that the educational bill is a republican scheme to break up the democratic south. Well, it may be something of that kind. The more republican houses there are in a state, the greater will be its republican majority.

There are 1,000 prisoners at Sing Sing locked up in their cells, having no work to do. The contracts for their labor have expired, and as the new law prevents the letting of contracts, the prisoners must remain in idleness until some means are devised for their employment.

It eludes will knock the democrats out next fall, out they will go, for there will be over ten thousand republican clubs formed for the coming campaign.

A Large Estate.

A broad mind is this in which we live, and so thickly with thirty cities, towns and villages? Amid them all, with ever-increasing popularity and helpfulness, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, giving hope and cheer to where there is disease and despair. Wherever there is humanity there is suffering, and wherever there is suffering there is the best field for this greatest American Remedy. Consumption (which is lung scrofula) yields to it, if employed in the early stages of the disease. It has cured many cases of lung trouble and liver diseases, yield to it! If you want the best known remedy for all diseases of the blood, ask for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and take no other.

WANTED.—By a willing young man attending our school, place to work out of school hours and Saturdays for his board.

Valentine Bros.

Turkish bath relief known to be specific in rheumatism.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

Terrific Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life at Belmont, Ohio.

Benjamin E. Hopkins Found Guilty in the Fidelity Bank Wrecking Case.

The Inauguration of a General Freight War in the Great Northwest.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Special to the Gazette.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 4.—Information has just been received here of a terrific boiler explosion and loss of life in a saw mill near Belmont, Ohio, yesterday. It appears that a young man named Abram Arnold fired up the boiler too rapidly and seeing that there was danger ran for his father, who went to see what was the matter. The explosion occurred the instant he arrived, killing the elder Arnold, Charles Sullivan, Benjamin Davis, Joseph and Samuel Stubbs, Frank Werrick and Martin Galloway, and horribly scalded twenty other men who were in the mill. The building narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire.

FOUND GUILTY.

Special to the Gazette.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 4.—The jury in the case of Benjamin E. Hopkins, assistant cashier of the defunct Fidelity Bank, of this city, returned a verdict of guilty, this morning. This is a crushing blow to the defendant, but he bore it up courageously. A motion for a new trial was made, which will be argued sometime next week.

THE FREIGHT WAR.

Special to the Gazette.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 4th.—The cut of two cents made in freight rates by the St. Paul system yesterday, will probably be met to-day by all the other roads. The freight war will involve the whole northwest.

DENIED A REHEARING.

Special to the Gazette.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4th.—E. T. Chapman was denied a rehearing in the divorce secured recently by his wife, Annie Sumnerville.

LAW-MAKING IN IOWA.

Many Protests Received from Railroad Employes Against the Low Railway Rate Bill—Senator Young Thinks They Are Obsolete by United Method.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 4.—Many petitions from railway employes protesting against the legislature jeopardizing their wages by legislation have against the railways were presented in the senate yesterday. A Senator sent to the secretary and asked to be read a letter signed "A. McDaniel's Wife," addressed to Representative Burrill, describing the railroad by which the employes of the railroad are lured to sign petitions against the Two-Cent Rate bill. They walked up like cattle to a trough and signed. The manner of asking the men to sign signified that they must do it or lose their place. It was remarked by several that there was a striking uniformity in the telegrams sent from different railroad centers, indicating that they were written by one man. The bill will be decided on tomorrow, without the regard to the points among railroad employes caused by the threat of a reduction of wages.

The senate passed a resolution instructing the senators in Congress to pass a bill placing the telegraph lines under the control of law, similar to the Inter-State Commerce law.

A joint resolution was passed to engrave upon the constitution of the United States the names of the senators and congressmen who have signed the Federal constitution, and to place the same in the hands of the people. The Senate Register bill passed the House, amended so as to exclude from the operation of the law a population of 3,500 or less. The Senate refused to concur in this amendment and a conference committee will be appointed.

HEROES SACRIFICED.

Story of the Wreck of the Schooner Enterprise Off Shoaburne, N. S., and the Loss of Three Men in Trying to Save Their Comrades.

HALLOW, N. S., Feb. 4.—The wreck of the schooner Enterprise, which was wrecked on Blanche Island, off Shoaburne, furnishes a thrilling story of human heroism. The schooner was attempting to reach Shelburne when she was struck by the tail end of the great snow-storm. The gale was furious and she was borne helplessly on to the rocks. Her captain, Captain Water, and his fifteen men from death was to put a line to the shore. This was almost certain death, but Captain Water, of Bath, Me., volunteered, and fastening the rope under his arms leaped into the surf. A huge roller caught him up high in the air, and in sight of his companions dashed him in with fatal force directly on to the bare rocks. He was obviously doomed, for he fell heavily into the sea and was drowned. Then George Johnson came forward, but he suffered the same fate. James McIlver, a powerful young Englishman, then volunteered. He took the line and jumped overboard. Then he had a terrible struggle with the waves, but finally, with his shoes, coat and other clothing stripped from him by the raging water, he reached the island. With his bleeding face exposed to the elements, he lay down, and holding tight the line, brought every soul ashore, and then, while being congratulated by his comrades, fell dead, making three lives offered up heroically.

WANT COMPENSATION.

Irish Landlords Moving for Redress for Losses Suffered Through Recent Legislation.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A deputation of Irish landlords waited upon Lord Salisbury yesterday and urged that they be compensated for losses suffered through recent legislation. They denounced the resolution of the Land Commission which Lord Salisbury congratulated them that they had at last awakened to the importance of a unanimous and energetic policy of self-defense. If the landlords had shown similar courage some years ago, he said, they would have been spared much of their present misery. He expressed deep sympathy for the landlords and promised to fully consider their proposals.

THE GAZETTE IS ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST DAILIES PUBLISHED IN THE STATE; THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE IS ONLY 12 CENTS A WEEK DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

BROKEN HEADS.

Blood Spilled in a Riot at the Shenandoah Mines.

STRIKERS ATTACK WORKING MINERS.

The Police Interfere, Shots Are Fired, and Several Persons Are Wounded.—A Demand for an Advance Made by Working Miners.

STRIKERS KILLED UPON.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Feb. 4.—The striking miners here have, last evening, shot and killed several men who were working in the mines in full possession of the town. At 5 o'clock when the non-striking miners left their work in the Shenandoah City and West Shenandoah collieries a lot of striking miners attacked them with stones. A squad of half a dozen coal and iron police went at once to their assistance. They caught one of the rioters, and were howling him off, when the strikers rushed and rescued him, and began to attack the officers roughly. The latter, however, succeeded in breaking away, and started for the Shenandoah City mines, followed by a crowd of riotous workmen, who now numbered about 1,000, and who continued their attacks on the men and boys coming from the mine.

The six policemen accepted the long odds against them, and rushed to the attack. They made a sharp fight and took a couple of prisoners, one of whom they landed in Magistrate Shoenker's office, but the crowd rushed for the two policemen with the other rioters and began to club and beat them. Finding themselves down and their lives in danger, they drew their revolvers and fired into the crowd, which scattered in all directions. Mike Hatton, a young man, received a ball in the mouth, and is badly injured; John Culler, an iron-founder, was shot in the arm, and a policeman was shot and wounded, who was shot dead by a policeman, but with what effect is not known. A borough officer then arrested both policemen for shooting in the borough. They were taken before Judge Mosgrain. While there a warrant was sworn out by a policeman, charging them with assault and battery with intent to kill. They pleaded guilty, under advice of Captain Christian, and were awaiting commitment to the jail when things took another turn.

The two magistrates offices are on East Center street, a square and a half apart. That whole square was densely packed with people, a large portion Irish, who were wild with passion. They surrounded both officers, yelling for the officers and shouting, "lynch them," "kill them," etc. Suddenly a stone was thrown at the police, which struck one of the magistrates in the forehead, and he fell to the ground. The crowd then rushed to the officers, and their inmates were rushed to safety. Some bruised bodies resulted, but no serious damage was done except to the crowd, which was broken.

The town is in perfect uproar. Men are mad with passion and drink, and no one appears to have any power to quell them. The borough authorities are powerless, and no one can say how long the riot will last. Captain Christian will raise his whole force of coal and iron men here to-day, together with Captain Landon's police men. Sheriff Shoenker will also raise his three law companies of the town as a posse compulsa, preparatory for trouble to-day. The borough council also held a special session and has instructed Chief Burgess to remain in special office for an emergency.

John Dugan, assistant foreman at Keltmore collieries, was shot at last evening by a policeman, but escaped injury. The assassin was arrested, Thomas Ryan, of William Penn, is also under arrest for participation in the riot there. He was sent to Pottsville jail.

At midnight the mob had dispersed, and everything was quiet. No further trouble is apprehended for the present.

There has been no change within the last twenty-four hours here. The William Penn colliery, which has ever been the scene of all the recent trouble, worked today with nearly 600 men. They were all escorted to their homes at night by special policemen heavily armed. A few other individual collieries which are paying the 8 per cent advance may work. The Reading Company claims to have fifteen mines in operation. The miners are given fresh hope by the action of the convention at Pittston Thursday night. The miners of the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions were in session there. They voted aid to the Reading strikers and raised \$7,000, which was sent to this region and which will be followed by \$8,000 more soon. The meeting also appropriated the wages of all working miners for one day in each month for the benefit of the men who are out. What is considered of more importance, however, is the decision of the meeting unanimously demanding an advance of 15 per cent. in wages in the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions. This the operators will probably resist, and if they do a strike is sure to follow. This will add 10,000 men to the ranks of the strikers, and the production of anthracite coal, and in ten days produce a fuel famine that the workers think will bring the coal operators to terms in very quick time.

IN TERROR OF THIEVES.

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 2.—Wesley Wright, an eccentric hermit, 72 years old, living one mile west of this city, was found dead Thursday afternoon, lying face downward in his hotel. On his person were found five \$20 gold pieces, \$1,100 in certificates of deposit, and \$15 in paper money. The room in which he lived was extremely dirty and meanly furnished. Hanging on the wall were two old muskets, one rifle, and a revolver, while over the entrance door was a cross-cut saw, as arranged that it could be dropped on any intruder. Several years ago an attempt was made to rob Wright, since which time he had lived in object terror. Heart disease was the cause of his death.

E. HALL.

Is now located at 55 West Milwaukee Street. In the store formerly known as the West Side Crocker Store. He has a large stock of Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, HATS, CAPS, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Crockery, Stationery, Cutlery, Notions, Etc. He will be pleased to see his many friends at the new store and will continue to sell goods at BARGAIN PRICES.

NOW IS THE TIME!

GRISWOLD & PALMER'S, 28 MAIN STREET.

Is the place. All Coal and Wood Heating Stoves to be sold for the next 30 days, at prices that will pay you to buy now, not needed until another season. The leaders in Coal Dealers are the

RED CROSS AND ALADDINS, AND A FULL LINE OF SURE LUCK, COOKING RANGES AND STOVES, SHELF-HARDWARE, TOOLS, CUTLERY, ETC., at prices as low as the lowest. And don't you forget that anything needed in the

Tim. Copper, and Sheet Iron Jobbing - Line

Hot Air Furnaces, Galvanized Iron Cornices, etc., you can get here without going to Chicago or any other foreign country for. (Under the immediate supervision of Mr. N. Griswold.)

Subscribe for the Gazette

She Dropped Something!

The belle of the evening at a party in Dayton, Ohio, gathered herself together for a sneeze, and when the explosion came a glass eye and a set of false teeth shot across the room. We are

JUST OUT OF CLASS EYES Ladies' Dress Goods

Is complete in every department and will be our specialty for SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH.

On that day we will sell you

Plain Colored Dress Goods	worth 60c at 38c	Challe Delaines	worth 20c at 10c
Self Plaid Dress Goods	worth 80c " 40c	38-inch Flannels and Tricots	worth 5c " 25c
Bright Scotch Plaids	worth 12c " 6c	54-inch Flannels	worth 75c " 30c
Double Fold Cashmere	worth 20c " 10c	All-wool Cashmere	worth 60c " 37c
A Large line	worth 25c " 12c	All-wool Cashmere	worth 75c " 50c
A. C. Cashmere	worth 30c " 20c	Bison Cloth	worth 1 00 " 50c
All-wool Serges	worth 50c " 33c	A large line of	

BLACK CASHMERES at 50c and 75c worth 75c and \$1 00.

SILKS.

Lyons Colored Silks	worth \$1 25 for \$ 90	Satin Rhadamers	worth 1 00 " 1 00
Lyons Brocade Silks	worth 1 50 " 90	Satin Rhadamers	worth 2 00 " 1 25
Guinot Black Gros Grain	worth 1 25 " 85	Jersey Silk	worth 2 00 " 1 25
Guinot Black Gros Grain	worth 1 50 " 1 50	Plain Satins	worth 1 25 " 90
Guinot Fille Francaise	worth 2 50 " 1 50		

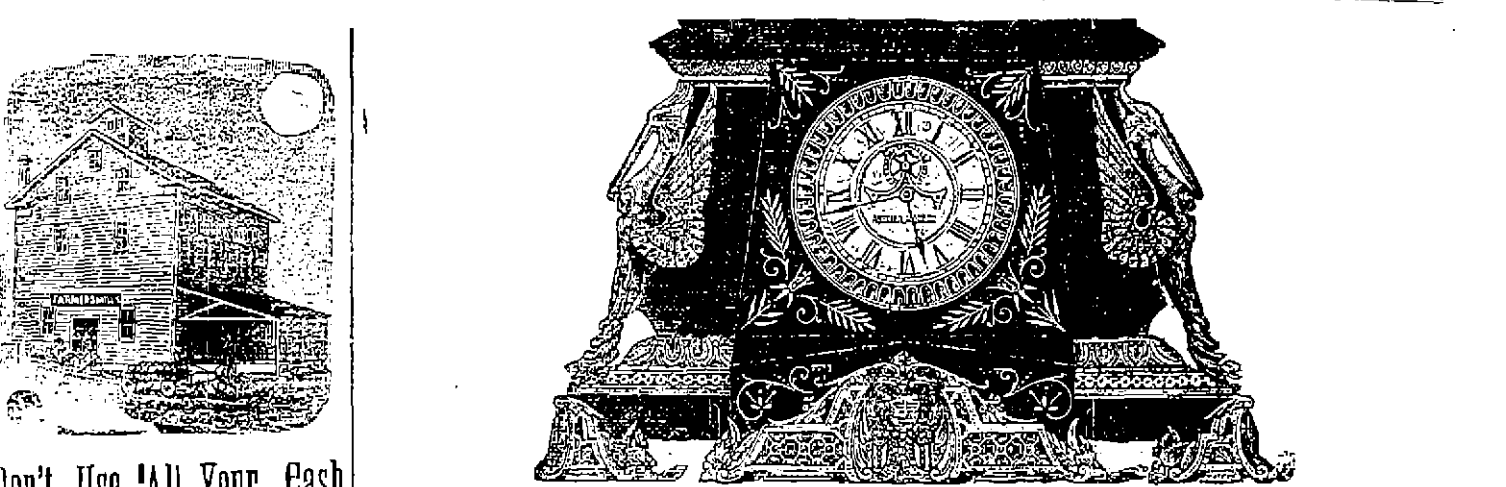
VELVETS AND PLUSHES.

All of our \$1 50 Plushes at \$1 00 All of our Stripes and Plain 1 50 Velvets at 1 00 Our Special Sale of 1 25 Velvets at 75c

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Last Saturday was immense. We have decided to give our trade a benefit on the same line of goods this week at the same prices. DON'T FORGET that we sell cloaks at half-price and a Jersey Jacket free with every garment.

ARCHIE REID.



Don't Use All Your Cash In buying beautiful things at the SPECIAL SALES!

But save just a little to buy GRAHAM FLOUR.

OR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR OR CORN MEAL FOR THE TABLE, OR CORN COBS, FOR FUEL, AT FARMERS MILLS, NORCROSS & DOTY

E. HALL Is now located at 55 West Milwaukee Street. In the store formerly known as the West Side Crocker Store. He has a large stock of Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, HATS, CAPS, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Crockery, Stationery, Cutlery, Notions, Etc. He will be pleased to see his many friends at the new store and will continue to sell goods at BARGAIN PRICES.

Now Is the Time To supply yourself with a beautiful MANTEL CLOCK AND Bronze Figures!

Greatly Reduced Prices! A good stock on hand. Look them over. We are giving Splendid Bargains, in all our fine goods. Call and see our good and prices.

F. C. COOK.

GENERAL GRANT AT A BANQUET!

Tendered him by the loyal citizens of Memphis, Tenn., in 1863, after the fall of Vicksburg, in reply to the toast, to the General Commanding the Army of the Southwest through his Chief of Staff, said, And right here I will say, if you want

INSURANCE! In Good, Sound Old Companies Available under all circumstances.

CALL - ON - MARK - RIPLEY!

Office, Opposite Rock County National Bank, Janesville, Wisconsin. Yes, sir, I was there.
